



Net Zero Deforestation Zones

Midyear Report FY 2013



CONDESAN
Consejo para el Desarrollo Sostenible
de la Ecorregión Andina



Submitted:
April 30, 2013

NZDZ – NET ZERO DEFORESTATION ZONES

Reducing Land-use Emissions
in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)

Midyear Report
OCTOBER 2012 – MARCH 2013

Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-11-00046

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	III
LIST OF ACRONYMS	IV
1 OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	- 1 -
2 GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT	- 2 -
3 OPERATING CONTEXT AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES	- 5 -
3.1 Operating Context	- 5 -
3.2 Cross-cutting themes	- 8 -
4 ACHIEVEMENTS	- 10 -
4.1 Tri-national level	- 10 -
4.2 Caquetá Landscape, Colombia	- 10 -
4.3 Napo Landscape, Ecuador	- 11 -
4.4 Madre De Dios Landscape, Perú	- 13 -
5 TABLE 1 TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS TABLE	- 1 -
6 ACTIVITY TABLE	- 3 -
6.1 Tri-national level	- 3 -
6.2 Colombia – Caquetá	- 4 -
6.3 Ecuador – Napo Landscape	- 8 -
6.4 Peru – Madre de Dios Landscape	- 11 -

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAMAFRUT	Cocoa Association of Caquetá (Asociación de Cacaoteros del Caquetá)
ACCA	Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica
AFIMAD	Brazil Nut Association (Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios)
AGROIDEAS	Programa de inversiones de la Dirección Regional de Agricultura
AIDER	Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral
ANALAC	National Association of Milk Producers (Asociación Nacional de productores de Leche)
ASCART	Association of Brazil Nut Producers of the Tambopata Reserve (Asociación de Castañeros de la Reserva Nacional Tambopata)
ASLAA	Advancing Sustainable Landscapes in the Andean Amazon
ASOHECA	Association of Rubber Growers and Reforesters of Caqueta (Asociación de Reforestadores y Cultivadores de Caucho del Caquetá)
AO	Agreement Officer
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
BMP	Best Management Practices
CONDESAN	Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina
Ecolex	Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental
FENAMAD	Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios y Afluentes
FCMC	Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FN	Fundación Natura
FY	Fiscal Year
GDS	Gerencia de Desarrollo Social del Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GOREMAD	Regional Government of Madre de Dios (Gobierno Regional de Madre Dios)
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
IDEAM	Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (Colombia)
IGAC	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Colombia)

INDACO	Industrias alimentarias de la Convención S.A.
ISU	ICAA Support Unit
MAE	Environmental Ministry Ecuador (Ministerio de Ambiente Ecuador)
MDD	Madre de Dios
MINAM	Environmental Ministry Peru (Ministerio de Ambiente del Perú)
MAVDT	Ministerio del Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial de Colombia
MSAR	Madre de Dios Environmental Services and REDD+ Roundtable
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NZDZ	Net Zero Deforestation Zones
PALSAMAD	Asociación de Palmicultores de San Juan
PDM	Municipal Development Plans
PMP	Performance Management Plan
POT	Land Management Plans
RA	Rainforest Alliance
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus forest conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
ReLEAF	Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests
RONAP	Recolectores Orgánicos de la Nuez Amazónica del Perú
SAN	Sustainable Agriculture Network
SENASA	National Service for Sanitary Agriculture Peru (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria)
SERNANP	National Service for Protected Natural Areas Peru (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas)
SERVAF SA	Empresa de Acueducto de Florencia
SINCHI	Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1 OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Rainforest Alliance in partnership with Fundación Natura (FN) in Colombia, Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN), Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) in Ecuador, and the Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru, are pleased to present this FY13 mid-year report for the period of October 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013 on the status of implementation and progress of our Net Zero Deforestation Zones (NZDZ) project, “Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)”. Our vision is that as a result of NZDZ, *farmers and members of indigenous forest communities will significantly contribute to region-wide efforts in the Andean Amazon to achieve net zero deforestation* through sustainably managing their agriculture and forest lands and benefitting from emerging government programs and private-sector finance that rewards these actors for the climate services their sustainably-managed lands provide.

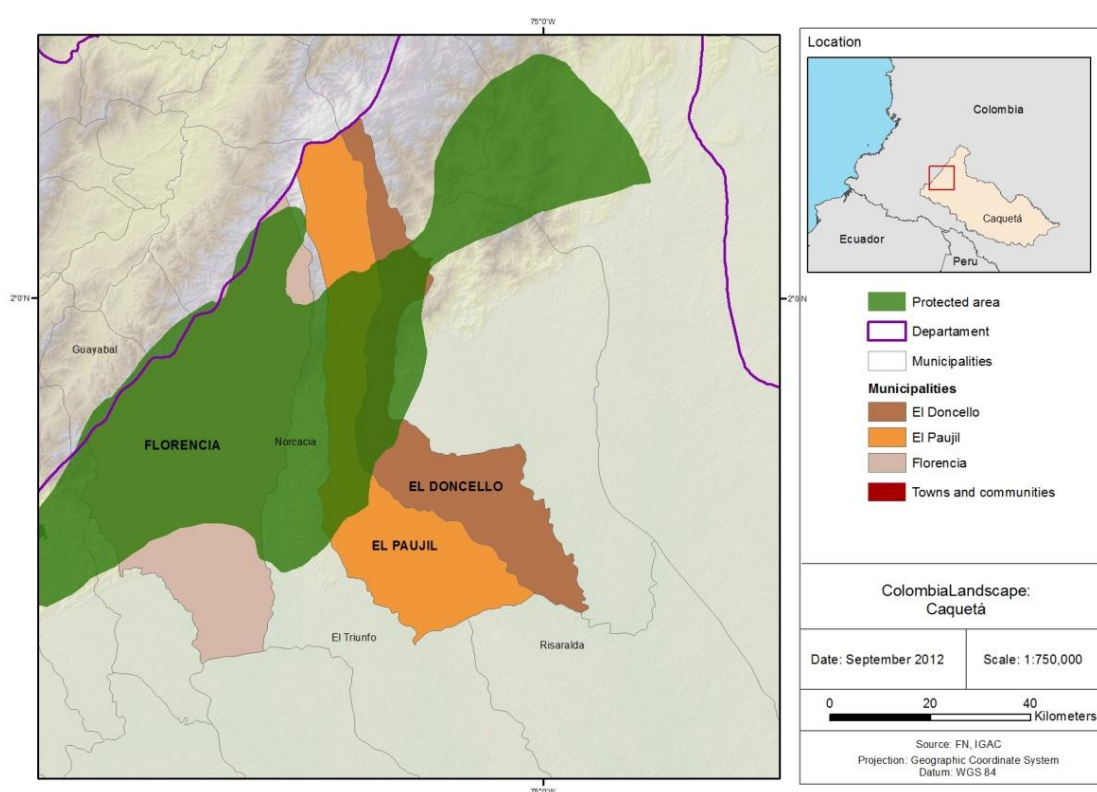
NZDZ aims to achieve the goal of *reducing deforestation, forest degradation and Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks in pilot sites within Peru, Ecuador and Colombia* through enabling farming and forest-dependent communities to benefit from and contribute to actions that conserve forests, revert degradation processes and enhance carbon stocks. Project activities are aligned under three interrelated objectives: Objective 1: Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management. Objective 2: Community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. Objective 3: Stakeholder and institutional capacity is built for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.

These objectives are closely interrelated by design, to maximize impact and sustainability through working in priority landscapes to demonstrate best practices on the ground (Objective 1), quantify the climate impacts of those practices (Objective 2), and engage policymakers and the private sector to recognize and include these accomplishments in emerging REDD+ roundtables, other government incentive programs, and zero-deforestation value chains (Objective 3).

2 GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Caquetá Landscape

Project activities in the Department of Caquetá focus on the western region, including the rural zones of the municipalities of Florencia, El Doncello and El Paujil and bounded by the municipalities of Morelia, Puesto Rico and Montañita. Deforestation is driven primarily by expansion of the agricultural frontier due to poorly managed conventional production systems, principally extensive cattle ranching that degrade soil and forage resources from year to year. Project interventions in Caquetá prioritize restoration and reforestation of lower-altitude regions of a broad “degradation belt” that transects Caquetá. These areas have already suffered extensive deforestation and have largely been converted to unsustainable ranching activities. Thus by reverting degradation processes, we hope to impact broader degradation and deforestation dynamics in this landscape.

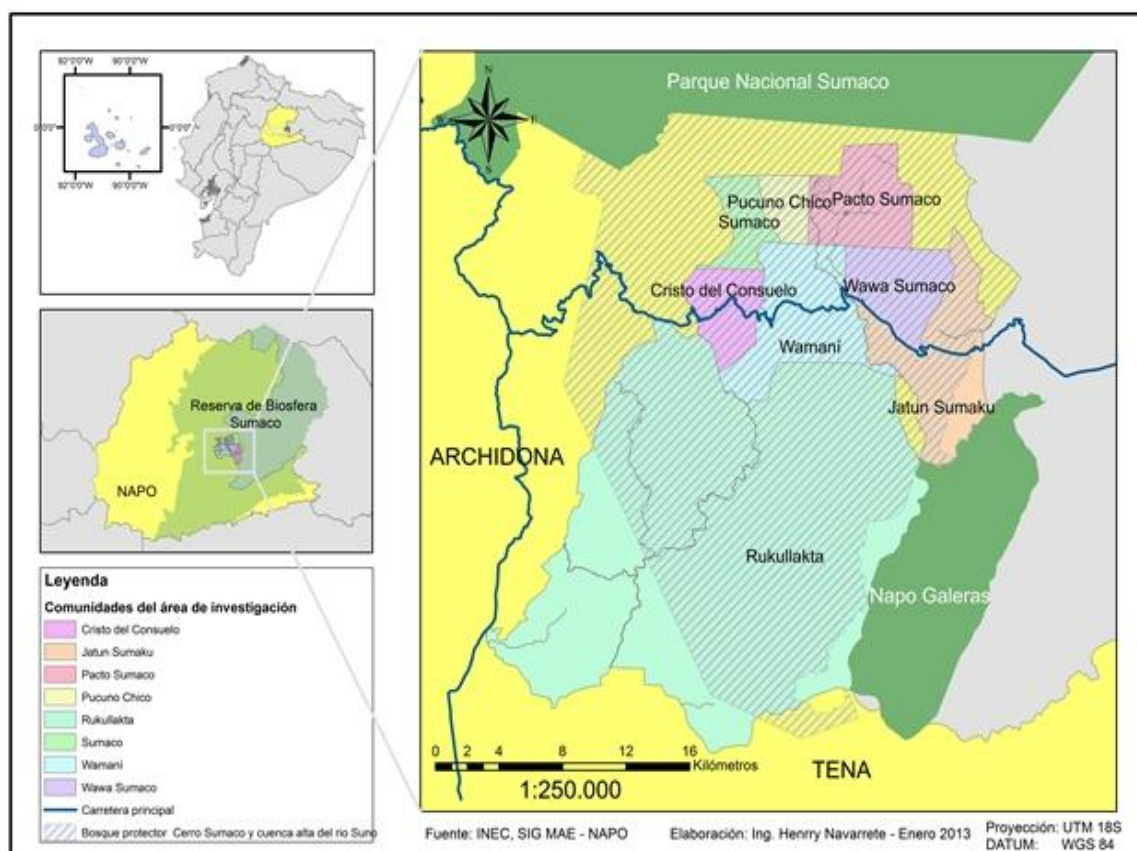


Napo Landscape

The NZDZ project will work with one of the communities in the newly established parish of Hatun Sumaco located in the Archidona canton of the Napo Province. The parish is coincides with the Sumaco Napo-Galeras National Park buffer zones, the Sumaco Protected Forest, and the Sumaco Biosphere Reserve. Specific activities for NZDZ will be implemented in the community of Wamani.

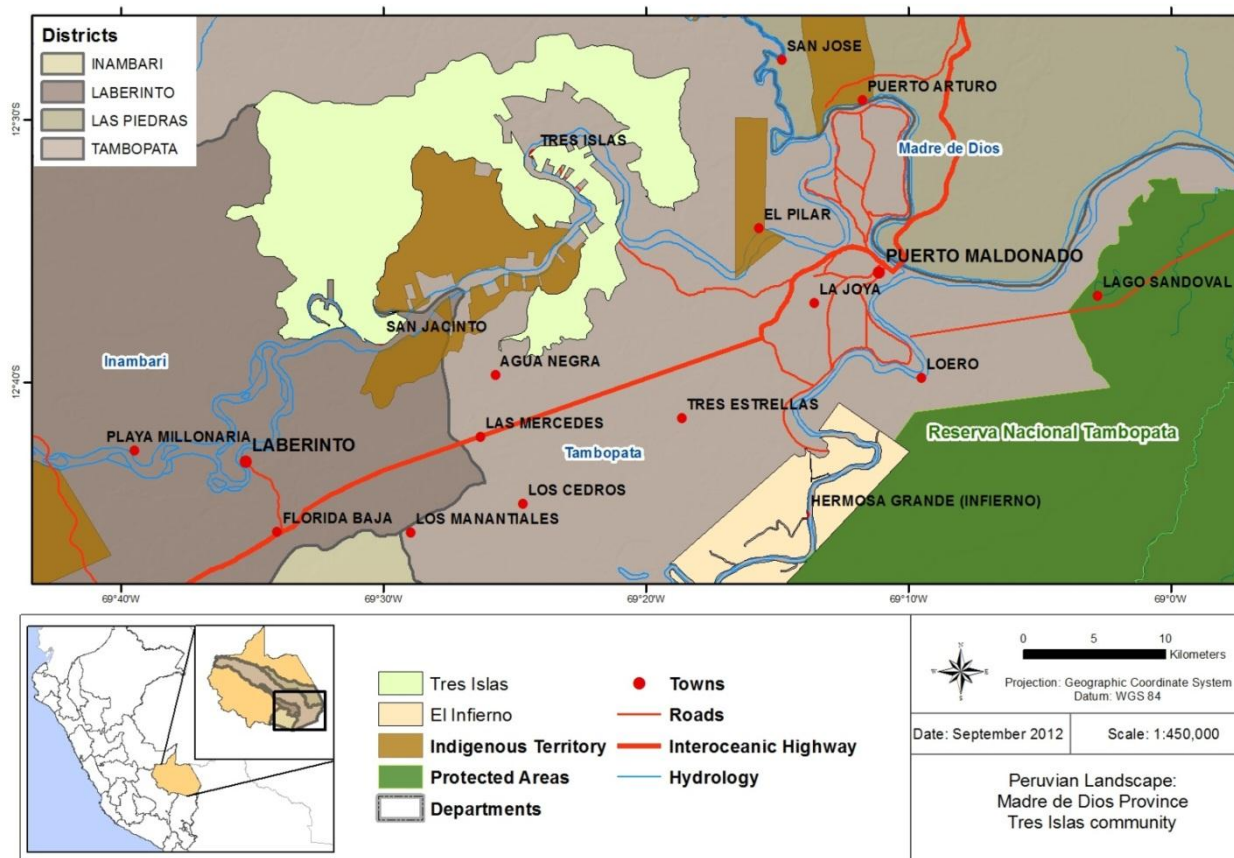
In this landscape, deforestation and degradation processes are driven by a range of factors including expansion of the agricultural frontier principally related to production of naranjilla, lack of capacity or market opportunities to implement sustainable management practices for forest and non-timber forest products, illegal logging. Project interventions are

designed to address these threats through interrelated activities that will improve forest management and pursue income-enhancing opportunities through access to the Socio Bosque program and/or zero-deforestation or sustainable private sector value chains.



Madre de Dios Landscape

The Tambopata province in the Madre de Dios region includes several indigenous communities located along the Tambopata River and its tributaries. The two communities we are working with are Tres Islas and Infierno, Tres Islas is a community of 217 habitants and includes 32,000 ha, while Infierno has a communal area of 9,500 ha and approximately 600 habitants. Deforestation and degradation in the two communities are driven by expansion of the agricultural frontier and illegal encroachment for artisanal mining practices. Project interventions address these threats through introducing improved timber and non-timber forest management practices and delivering dedicated technical assistance, training and other capacity building to implement such practices, as well as – in alignment with ICAA II - working at the community-level to enhance communal management and land use planning.



3 OPERATING CONTEXT AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

3.1 Operating Context

In this section, we identify the primary challenges faced and opportunities presented to date in FY13, as well as those which we anticipate may continue to impact implementation over the life of the project. We summarize steps to manage the project adaptively in response to the challenges presented by the current operating context based upon the experience of FY12.

3.1.1 Operating Context – Challenges

- a) Over the course of the fall of 2012, security conditions in the Sucumbíos province deteriorated so severely that it was not possible to implement project activities. This was a considerable setback for our activities in Ecuador under NZDZ. After conducting thorough assessments of the possible alternatives to continue work in Sucumbíos, extensive consultations with local and national stakeholders, including NGOs and donor agencies active in the region, and through consistent communication with USAID, we determined the most appropriate alternative was to exit Sucumbíos and implement NZDZ activities in another more stable and secure province. Through a detailed scoping exercise and stakeholder consultations, we have identified the Napo province as a suitable alternative; formal approval to begin execution of activities is pending USAID approval.
- b) In certain areas of work within our defined project landscape in Caquetá, Colombia, ongoing security risks due to organized resistance movements has impeded work in a subset of farms previously identified as NZDZ pilot implementation sites. While partner Fundacion Natura has a strong local presence in the region, has been operational there for years, and does not envision a significant threat to continuing to carry out the NZDZ project, it has required a careful assessment of the specific ranchers the project engages and localized adaptive management activities (see adaptive management section).
- c) In Peru, ongoing polarization and politicization of REDD+ by local indigenous groups continues to generate misunderstanding and mistrust of REDD+-related mechanisms amongst indigenous community members in the Tres Islas community. Moreover, FENAMAD continues to voice well-founded criticism of REDD+ projects and activities in the region. If more dedicated engagement with FENAMAD and other such groups to educate, raise awareness, and co-construct REDD+ activities that align with the indigenous world-view of REDD+ is not undertaken, it may result in the alienation of these groups from REDD+ projects, and/or rejection of such programs.
- d) Staff turnover within partner organizations Fundacion Natura and AIDER has led to delays in implementation of some activities as NZDZ invested in socializing and training up new project team members to understand the project logic of NZDZ.
- e) In Ecuador, the project design and intervention logic originally established for the Sucumbíos province will have to be revisited and adapted for the Napo region and the

beneficiaries and communities we anticipate engaging there. This will require a considerable investment in adapting and modifying project plans to suit the new local conditions. Tailoring materials previously in development for the Kichwa culture and language, is one of many examples.

- f) The recent administration change in Ecuador has resulted in dismissal of many high-level functionaries we have been cultivating relationships and shared work agendas with. This may lead to delays in executing policy-oriented work as we re-establish sound working relationships with new hires.

3.1.2 Operating Context – Opportunities

- a) Coordination with the ICAA Support Unit (ISU), the FCMC, the SilvaCarbon Program, and other institutions to complement activities in given landscapes and indirectly channel additional resources to the project. For example, we are exploring with the ISU how to align the ISU small-grants program with the NZDZ intervention logic in Madre de Dios, to strengthen local engagement and participatory decision-making around REDD+ policy decisions within, and in parallel to, advances in the MSAR.
- b) Alignment of capacity building activities with Rainforest Alliance’s ICAA project to maximize resources and take care to not overfill training to communities embedding training objectives and needs under NZDZ within ICAA II environmental governance and land-use planning objectives.
- c) The Madre de Dios MSAR has established a sub-commission on Safeguards, yet leadership of this sub-commission requires strengthening and technical assistance is needed to help local actors understand e.g., safeguards, how to construct a work agenda for tackling safeguards issues, what tools and options exist for this, and how to reconcile safeguards work in government policy-making arenas with the legitimate concerns of local indigenous groups. NZDZ, with our strong history of work globally on social and environmental safeguards issues, is well-placed to support on these themes. The Government of Ecuador is rapidly advancing in the development of its National Safeguards Information system and is exploring the means to pilot safeguards indicators on site, and better align these with production forestry. This presents a concrete opportunity to nest NZDZ pilot advances within the broader national safeguards and benefits sharing agenda.
- d) As the government of Peru establishes its priority sites and activities for Forest Investment Programme (FIP), experiences from NZDZ pilots in Tres Islas and Infierno could inform how the FIP approaches incentivizing sustainable forestry and community enterprise development within the Madre de Dios region, if not at a national scale. Capitalizing on this opportunity will require stronger engagement with FIP executors within Peru.

3.1.3 Operating Context – Adaptive Management

The NZDZ project is committed to a comprehensive adaptive management approach that enables us to efficiently respond to the new challenges and opportunities identified above (sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2), as well as life-of-project challenges presented in prior reports.

Below we summarize the actions we have undertaken to date in FY13 to address these. These build upon and reinforce the adaptive management approach we defined in our FY13 and FY14 work-plan (section 1.3.3).

Planned and/or Completed Actions:

The following summarizes some of the most significant actions we have taken, or plan to take, in FY13 to respond to the challenges and opportunities identified in this FY:

- a) Proposed changing landscapes from Sucumbíos Province to Napo Province, to safeguard the potential for successful on-ground implementation of the NZDZ Project. This proposal resulted from months of detailed analysis, consultations with USAID and other key actors, and a thorough assessment and scoping of alternative implementation sites. Formal authorization from USAID is pending (responds to challenge 3.1.1.a).
- b) Relocated approximately 12 pilot farm sites from a higher-risk area of the project landscape in Caquetá to lower-risk and more promising locations in the Piedemonte (responds to challenge 3.1.1.b).
- c) NZDZ is playing a stronger convening and technical assistance role to advance the REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards agenda in Madre de Dios, Peru. We are defining our precise role and contribution to this process, however through scoping analysis and consultations have recognized the safeguards issue to be a productive strategy to a) educate on REDD+ and co-develop solutions with some indigenous groups and b) strengthen and enhance coordination across the Safeguards sub-commission in the MSAR. (responds to challenge 3.1.1.c and opportunity 3.1.2c).
- d) We have discontinued efforts to engage on community MRV within the community of Tres Islas. It is more strategic and beneficial to secure their involvement and engagement in other NZDZ and ICAA2 project activities and, concurrent with these, educate as to REDD+ opportunities and challenges in the context of safeguards issues. At a later date, we may explore introducing MRV activities there, but at present the polarization of REDD+ issues within the communities makes such work inappropriate to undertake at present.
- e) NZDZ has coordinated multiple senior staff trips to advance on strategy and direct activity implementation. These were held in Feb/March, 2013, early April 2013, with a follow-up trip scheduled in end of April/May 2013. Global RA Projects Managers, Regional Managers, and Program Directors have all participated as a means to refine and enhance the overall project approach and advise of discreet strategies, specifically regarding REDD+ policy and community forest enterprise development. Aside from supporting implementation of our “fast-track” plan, these trips served to socialize and educate new staff within partner organizations to the NZDZ project model (responds to challenge 3.1.1d and e).
- f) NZDZ has held a series of meetings with MAE and UN-REDD technical experts in Ecuador, to establish a common work agenda and identify areas of support to the national REDD+ agenda. Key opportunities were identified around providing feedback on and piloting safeguards indicators in production forestry sites. While MAE functionaries have changed, technical experts have remained the same thus we aim to continue to strengthen our relationship with these actors to streamline and mitigate the potential adverse impacts of the administration change on our work (responds to challenge 3.1.1.h and opportunity 3.1.2d).

- g) Ongoing evaluation of intervention logic and activity implementation, including through active consultation with project beneficiaries and key local stakeholders, to continuously refine and tailor approach to maximize impact. For example, in the community of Infierno, where participatory engagement in project design and execution is a means to ensure buy-in of community members.

3.2 Cross-cutting themes

3.2.1 Collaboration Achievements

- NZDZ coordinated with ISU, REDD+ SES and Conservation International (CI) financial and technical support for the implementation of capacity building initiatives on safeguards and REDD+ SES focused on local policy makers and indigenous groups and in coordination with the MSAR MDD.
- Continued coordination with WWF and SPDA for implementing activities based on MSAR safeguards group's work plan.
- Hold an array of strategy sessions and planning meetings including MAE, UN REDD, GIZ Ecuador and relevant actors in the forestry sector at national and regional level to share agendas and develop an action plan for synergies in the implementation of project activities in the Napo region.
- Incorporated REDD+ issues in the Napo Forestry Roundtable agenda oriented to strengthen capacities of local stakeholders.
- In Colombia, NZDZ has shared project information related to monitoring protocols with IDEAM, MAVDT, REDD Roundtable and REDD+ project developers identifying synergies for current collaboration in MRV issues.

3.2.2 Ongoing and Future Collaboration

Potential opportunities exist to strengthen future collaboration and lead social and environmental safeguards and participatory MRV activities in the three landscapes. Some of NZDZ work will continue focused in the following aspects:

- Continue coordination with ISU, REDD+ SES and CI for the organization of REDD+ SES training for FENAMAD and GOREMAD at the end of May, and an experiential exchange that will take place in September 2013.
- Continue coordination with MINAM in Peru to link sub-national safeguards initiatives with the national safeguards system.
- Continue planning meetings with MAE and UN REDD, incorporating social and environmental safeguards in their piloting of indicators in the project area.
- Ongoing coordination with IDEAM in testing carbon monitoring protocols and articulating the regional scale information with national information needs.

3.2.3 Collaboration with TNC

Collaboration with TNC and its implementing partners under NZDZ continues to be a priority and opportunity to maximize efficiency, but differing intervention areas, implementation levels, and lines of action, as well as time constraints have created some

obstacles to effectively achieving this. Going forward, we will continue to try to capture and take advantage of existing synergies between the two projects.

3.2.4 MRV Standardization

NZDZ continuously is promoting coordination to ensure an active collaboration to harmonize a common framework to community scale MRV system. Specific actions included:

- Coordination across the landscapes; evidenced by alignment of sub-activities in 21 month work plan and promoted periodic webinar lessons learned sessions in MRV methodologies across the three countries.
- Planning face-to-face meetings between NZDZ partners in the three landscapes to share lessons and document their updates in deforestation analysis, baseline, and monitoring procedures.
- Analysis of information developed in each landscape about minimum common criteria for MRV activities.
- Continue coordination with SilvaCarbon to complete the historical deforestation analysis for the new Ecuadorian landscape.

3.2.5 Gender

In Peru, a social diagnostic was developed to obtain key information regarding gender relations in the project geographic area. We are currently finalizing the field level data collection and the training module for the gender action plan for NZDZ and ICAA, which aims to ensure that gender and equity perspectives are central to all project activities. The gender strategy, and the development of gender sensitive indicators, and their respective implementation plan are expected to begin in July 2013.

4 ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1 Tri-national level

In the three project landscapes over the past six months, NZDZ arranged activities to carry out detailed harmonization of MRV work products and development of policy briefs by ongoing coordination with partners, and, thorough analysis of already produced information. Achievements include:

- Developed an action plan that aims to generate regional inputs to derive lessons learned in MRV. This includes the definition and implementation of coordination mechanisms between the technical teams working in MRV in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
- Regarding policy, in Peru, developed a comprehensive framework for the analysis of implementing safeguards through REDD+ SES standards in Madre de Dios which aims to inform GOREMAD and FENAMAD on safeguards in general and specifically how REDD SES can provide important inputs at the sub-national level. In Ecuador, we are developing content for a policy brief on potential contribution of the FSC standards to the REDD+ national information system in Ecuador.

4.2 Caquetá Landscape, Colombia

4.2.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Significant progress has been made towards productive characterization and diagnosis of the area of influence, selection of farms for BMP and carbon monitoring, and training modules in climate change and forests. Accomplishments include:

- Selection of the 200 farms for the implementation of sustainable livestock practices, along with the selection of 30 farms for the participatory carbon monitoring activities.
- Conducted participatory mapping and characterized the different productive systems in 30 farms.
- Ongoing implementation of best management practices for agriculture and cattle ranching in selected farms through development of guides according to SAN standards.
- Conducted a training workshop for FN's technical staff using the climate curriculum developed by Rainforest Alliance in Guatemala, which was adapted to the Colombian context and divided into four activities (principles of climate, carbon cycle, trees and carbon, and forests in Colombia). An additional training workshop was held for the local academic community about climate change and its impacts, the role of forests in the global carbon cycle and its potential to mitigate climate change.

4.2.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

NZDZ has progressed in defining carbon monitoring methodology and analysis of data collection for participatory MRV activities. Achievements include:

- Developed a carbon monitoring protocol that includes IDEAM observations on articulation of regional data sampling to national scale methods in order to validate and adapt scale studies.
- Consolidate in a document the data collection of previous studies of landscape historic deforestation analysis.
- Finished updating satellite image and soil maps acquisition for farms stratification and monitoring.
- Continues collaborative work with undergraduate thesis students at the University of the Amazon to carry out field work for data collection and soil sampling.

4.2.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

The project has continued to build sound collaborative relationships with key local and national government agencies interested in collaborate with emerging REDD+ policy in Colombia. Accomplishments to date include:

- Participated in REDD+ roundtable to reactivate the dissemination of project objectives in terms of deforestation monitoring.
- NZDZ established collaborative relationships and shared agendas with the REDD roundtable and the Ministerio del Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial de Colombia-MAVDT, and the ICAA ISU to define strategic actions in the frame of the NZDZ project. The expected result is that ISU will support an REDD SESS experience exchange to San Martin.
- Ongoing coordination with local enterprises (e.g. home dairy products) to link project activities to the local market.

4.3 Napo Landscape, Ecuador

As described in the “adaptive management” section, in Ecuador over the past six months NZDZ prioritized work to carry out detailed monitoring and evaluation of the security risks posed by ongoing work in the Sucumbíos Province, and, once confirmed, thorough analysis and consultations of alternative appropriate regions for NZDZ work in Ecuador. This intensive process to change landscapes in Ecuador was a significant, priority investment in time and resources for NZDZ. As a result of this strategic landscape change, activity-based progress has been delayed. We have begun to fast-track those activities where possible, and have devised a rapid implementation plan for others.

4.3.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

NZDZ executed a host of preparatory work – including scoping analyses, consultations with key local actors, and achieving buy-in of local project beneficiaries – to ensure a smooth transition to work in the new geography, Napo Province. Achievements include:

- NZDZ transitioned from the Sucumbíos Landscape to Napo Landscape and executed the derivative work required to successfully implement in Napo, including:
 - Conducting analysis and selection of communities with appropriate attributes required the NZDZ project model, including: sufficient organizational structure and governance arrangements, large and contiguous forest areas, potential for implementation of sustainable forest management, threats to deforestation and forest degradation, and land tenure.
 - Earning endorsement from the community of Wuamani – selected as the community for NZDZ piloting – to implement activities.
 - Obtaining endorsement from MAE, the Provincial Government of Napo, the Forestry Roundtable of Napo and GIZ, through a series of collaborative strategy sessions, to work in the Napo Province.
 - Socializing the NZDZ project model, including goals, objectives and desired activities, with key community leaders in Wuamani, to ensure buy-in and support for project activities amongst all local leaders and key community members.

4.3.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

MRV work in Ecuador has advanced through the consolidation of previous project progress to define the monitoring methodology. Achievements include:

- The MRV team consolidated and finalized the methodology for carbon stock monitoring and MRV. The approach reflects the spirit of community-oriented, simplified yet accurate monitoring data that NZDZ promotes.
- In the spring of 2013, NZDZ carried out a scoping visit to the Napo region to field-test the protocols and evaluate any modifications that may be required for implementation in the new landscape.

4.3.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

NZDZ has continued to build sound collaborative relationships and shared work agendas with key government agencies and other stakeholders involved in shaping/influencing emerging REDD+ policy in Ecuador. Illustrative examples of work accomplished to date include:

- Engaged with MAE, GIZ, the UN-REDD programme and other key actors to coordinate activities - geographically and thematically – as part of a working session convened by the Climate Change Sub secretariat.

- Achieved accreditation by MAE to conduct training of local stakeholders on key REDD+ issues, in alignment with the MAE's approved content and methodological approaches. Accreditation was achieved through participation in a REDD+ training-of-trainers workshop, convened by MAE, GIZ and the UN-REDD Programme. The training approach will inform future REDD+ capacity building initiatives we will undertake with community members and other key actors in Q3 and Q4.
- Ongoing coordination with the REDD+ working group, wherein the NZDZ project identified as areas of support the testing and strengthening of safeguards indicators for production forestry context.
- NZDZ has contributed to strengthening the Napo Forestry Roundtable, through ongoing participation in Roundtable meetings and contributions to strengthen the Roundtable's work agenda and scope of work, particularly on REDD+ issues.

4.4 Madre De Dios Landscape, Perú

4.4.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Significant progress has been made towards implementing sustainable, community-driven, economically-competitive forest operations in the indigenous communities of Tres Islas and Infierno in Peru. Accomplishments include:

Tres Islas:

- We have conducted an exploratory forest inventory for the Tres Islas community, as well as an economic analysis of the potential products analyzed in the inventory. This work will inform selection of future products to commercialize and the design of subsequent management plans for the community.
- NZDZ established management plans for ungurahui, a non-timber forest product with significant commercialization potential, in 1,300 hectares of the Tres Islas community. Preparatory work to delineate this territory indicate that much of the terrain in which ungurahui will be managed also provides potential sites for artisanal gold mining; thus stimulating ungurahui production may contribute to inhibiting the spread of gold mining within the community.
- We facilitated the creation of a purchasing contract between AFIMAD and CANDELA-Peru, for Brazil nuts for the 2013 harvest. The contract will provide price stability and secure sales for Tres Islas as well as other related communities.

Infierno:

- NZDZ invested heavily in strengthening the local organizational and management capacities of the Infierno community to implement sustainable land management activities, primarily through capacity building and technical assistance to strengthen the timber management committee. To date in FY13, we have established the management committee – roles, functions and responsibilities –, facilitated its recognition both in the community leadership and community members, supported the establishment of harvesting commitments in alignment with the low-impact Forest Management Plans approved for use in Infierno, and conducted training of committee and community members in relevant forest management practices including directional felling,

identification and conservation of seed-dispersal trees, liana cutting, and other locally-appropriate improved forest management practices. Our success has been recognized by the broader Infierno community: some members who previously declined opportunities to participate in the timber management committee have shown interest to participate and intend to conduct legal timber harvesting activities in the upcoming harvest cycle.

- Concurrent with such capacity building and technical assistance work, in November of 2012 NZDZ achieved the first timber sales under the current forest management plan of Infierno. A volume of 8.83m³ of the *Schizolobium amazonicum* species (known locally as “Pashaco”) was sold. We will build upon this successful first sale in future years as we continue to increase and diversify revenues from timber management within the community.

4.4.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

NZDZ has made considerable advances to both collect quantitative data required to evaluate the project’s impacts in reducing deforestation, and enable robust community participation in MRV activities. Achievements include:

- NZDZ developed land-use strata maps for the communities of Infierno and Tres Islas. Concurrently, carbon content in four key carbon pools (aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, leaf litter and organic soil carbon) was measured in the Infierno community. The resultant data, applied to strata present in Infierno yield estimates of tons of carbon/ha between 151.7 tons C/ha to 246 tons C/ha. These findings will inform the development of the carbon baseline for the community of Infierno and also serve as inputs to the post-deforestation modeling that is a key next step in developing the MRV approach.
- In tandem with technical/quantitative analyses, NZDZ has fostered the active engagement of community members in design and application of these monitoring and MRV tools. For example, stratified maps were assessed and validated by community members in Infierno. Moreover, the project recruited six forestry technicians to be local champions of the community MRV protocols in Infierno. To date, these individuals have been trained in use of GPS, remote sensing and image interpretation and other good-practice basics for field-based monitoring. Once trained, these members geo-referenced papaya plots within Infierno as a contribution to the MRV system. Their findings indicate that land under papaya cultivation had exceeded the limits authorized by the community assembly. The assembly is in the process of taking corrective action. This experience demonstrates the potential of locally appropriate, locally-driven monitoring techniques to have a practical and immediate impact on community decision-making on natural resource management issues – this is precisely the intent and spirit behind developing a community-based MRV system under the NZDZ project.

4.4.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

Real opportunities exist to strengthen the Madre de Dios region’s approach to social and environmental safeguards and participatory MRV, through engagement, technical support

and strengthening of the MSAR. Much NZDZ work in this FY has focused on these themes. Accomplishments include:

- Convening an array of strategy sessions and planning meetings with relevant actors on safeguards at a national and regional level, including CI, WWF, MINAM, GDS, SPDA, REDD+ SES, AFIMAD, and others, to validate and begin to establish a common agenda for addressing safeguards within the MDD region. We will build on this work to develop targeted briefings on safeguards issues in the MSAR, and provide technical assistance to strengthen the 2013 safeguards sub commission work plan.
- We held a series of meetings and have fostered a productive working relationship with FENAMAD regarding safeguards issue, which may provide an entry-point to constructively engage one of the region's more vocal opponents of REDD+ to align their agenda and REDD+ Indigenous proposal with government-driven REDD+ initiatives. We anticipate building on this relationship by providing further technical advisory and training to FENAMAD on safeguards issues.

5 TABLE 1 TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS TABLE

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá	TBD		TBD		TBD	
		Sucumbios	TBD		TBD		TBD	
		Madre de Dios	TBD		TBD		TBD	
		Total	TBD		TBD		TBD	
Indicator 2 Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG	# materials developed, tested, and/or adopted	Caquetá	3	0	4	0	5	
		Sucumbíos	2	2	4	2	7	
		Madre de Dios	3	0	4	0	6	
		Total	8	2	12	2	18	
Indicator 3 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	# hectares	Caquetá	7.500	0	16.000	0	16.000	
		Sucumbíos	100	0	750	0	750	
		Madre de Dios	250	0	32.449	0	32.449	
		Total	7.850	0	49.199	0	49.199	
Indicator 4 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	# individuals	Caquetá	0	0	0	0	1.080	
		Sucumbíos	0	0	0	0	100	
		Madre de Dios	0	0	0	0	146	
		Total	0	0	0	0	1.326	
Indicator 5 Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# products	Caquetá	10	0	15	0	20	
		Sucumbíos	1	0	3	0	8	
		Madre de Dios	3	0	5	1	6	
		Total	14	0	23	1	34	
Indicator 6 Number of disseminated copies of	# copies	Caquetá	2.000	0	3.000	0	4.000	

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased		Sucumbios	100	0	300	0	530	
		Madre de Dios	225	0	550	0	1.050	
		Total	2.325	0	3.850	0	5.580	
Indicator 7 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	# hours	Caquetá	2.054	210	7.655	482	11.276	
		Sucumbíos	1.304	501	2.836	677	4.116	
		Madre de Dios	1.552	207	2.822	2.083	3.798	
		Total	4.910	918	13.313	3.242	19.190	
Indicator 8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	# individuals	Caquetá	1.036	35	2.139	143	4.352	
		Sucumbios	84	34	221	210	301	
		Madre de Dios	540	36	1.033	273	1.428	
		Total	1.660	105	3.393	626	6.081	
Indicator 9 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	# laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented	Caquetá	0	0	1	0	3	
		Sucumbíos	0	0	1	0	4	
		Madre de Dios	0	0	1	0	3	
		Total	0	0	3	0	10	

6 ACTIVITY TABLE

6.1 Tri-national level

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
TRI2.1	Produce a comprehensive 'lessons learned' publication on development and harmonization of community-based monitoring protocols for the Andean Amazon, which analyzes project experience on issues such as: establishment of minimum criteria for harmonization; common methodological development processes, alignment with government programs, and challenges in implementation, amongst others.	RA	Aider, Condesan, FN	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		25%	On Schedule	
TRI3.1	Produce periodic policy briefs to support regional policy interventions, resulting in publication of summary "lessons learned on incorporating and upscaling sustainable land management in REDD+ policy" report	RA	Aider, Condesan, FN	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		20%	On Schedule	

6.2 Colombia – Caquetá

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C.1.1	Conduct feasibility analyses to identify priority sites for net zero deforestation pilots, resulting in recommended sustainable management systems that will maximize carbon stocks and reduce deforestation/degradation for each	FN	Nestle, CorpoAmazonia, Lacteos del Hogar, Alcaldias, Municipales ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT	FY 12 Q 3	FY 13 Q 1	FY 13 Q 2	68%	Delayed	Due to the recent increase in civil unrest in Caquetá, several farms were changed; information will be updated for additional farms
C1.2	Contribute with concept and methodological elements to national REDD+ strategy building	FN					0%	Canceled FY 12	Substituted by activity C3.2
C1.3	Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management.	FN	Gobernación del Caquetá, Alcaldias, Municipales				0%	Canceled FY 12	Substituted by activity C3.3

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C1.4	Develop and adjust guidance on sustainable land management including selection of tree species for reforestation, BMP's for cattle grazing lands and quantification of carbon storage potential from pilot activities in participatory fashion.	FN	CorpoAmazonia, SENA, Universidad de la Amazonía	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 1		15%	On Schedule	
C1.5	Generate opportunities for capacity building at the local and regional level through outreach, trainings and publications of lessons learned through pilots on the concepts of BMP's in agricultural production systems and scale up and replicate to increase number of stakeholders for creating net zero deforestation areas	FN	SENA, SINCHI, CorpoAmazonia	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		10%	On Schedule	
C1.6	Identification, promotion and establishment of market linkages with local and external niche markets for milk, meat, latex, cocoa and ntfp's to help enhance sourcing of climate friendly products from the pilot area.	FN	Nestle, ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT, RA, CorpoAmazonia	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		17%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C2.1	Develop and implement tools for community and land-owner carbon stock assessment and monitoring of C storage and GHG emission reductions as result of implementing sustainable land management and reducing deforestation	FN	IDEAM, MADS, SINCHI	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4	FY 13 Q 4	42%	On Schedule	
C2.2	Estimate potential carbon stocks in 3000 ha of silvopastoral and agricultural systems where BMPs will be implemented. These estimates will be utilized to monitor changes in carbon stocks over the life of project.	FN	IDEAM	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		23%	On Schedule	
C2.3	Monitor flora and fauna to analyze the impact of BMP implementation and the reduction of deforestation on biodiversity	FN		FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C3.1	Provide training to build local capacity of stakeholders to develop and monitoring of conservation strategies under REDD+ processes	FN	MADS, TNC	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		12%	On Schedule	
C3.2	Support the development of REDD+ strategy within government by participating in discussions on policies, laws and regulatory framework necessary for effective REDD+.	FN	MADS, TNC	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		22%	On Schedule	
C3.3	Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management.	FN		FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		25%	On Schedule	

6.3 Ecuador – Napo Landscape

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
E1.1	Implement best management practices in agroforestral, silvopastoral and forestry pilot farms	RA	-	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		20%	On Schedule	
E1.2	Improve and optimize techniques for emissions reductions that are aligned with FSC standard.	RA	-	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4				
E1.3	Develop market linkages to facilitate that the private sector rewards forest owners for their C sequestration and emissions reductions activities	RA / Ecolex	-	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		5%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
E2.1	Develop and test a methodology for the measurement of carbon in aboveground biomass in agroforestry, silvopastoral, agriculture and forestry systems, integrating scientific and participatory methods. The methodology will enable spatial mapping of carbon stocks in biomass. Workshop held to develop the MRV tool with Colombia and Peru partners	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 2	FY 13 Q 3		75%	On Schedule	
E2.2	Develop and carry out capacity building activities that involves at least 20 local people in the proposed monitoring activities	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 13 Q 4		10%	On Schedule	
E2.3	Establish a baseline of carbon stocks in aboveground biomass in 10 pilot farms for each productivity systems at the beginning of the project.	Condesan	-	FY 13 Q 3	FY 13 Q 4				
E2.4	Monitor changes in carbon stocks in above ground biomass related to sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry and cattle management in a set of pilot farms.	Condesan	-	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4				
E2.5	Identification of minimum harmonization requirements for the quantification of carbon in aboveground biomass, in the 3 intervened landscapes (Ecuador, Perú, Colombia).	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 2	FY 12 Q 3		100%	Completed	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
E3.1	Capacity building of local actors through the establishment of discussion forums focused to strengthen governance of climate change and REDD +.	RA	-	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4				
E3.2	Develop guidance on low impact forest use, based on forest legislation of Ecuador, considering REDD frameworks.	RA / Ecolex	MAE	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 2				
E3.3	Work meetings with the three environmental management units of the participating municipalities to analyze legal tools to implement REDD+ projects in Sucumbios province, resulting in a legal/regulatory analysis.	RA / Ecolex						Canceled	Included in activity E3.4
E3.4	Analysis of the contribution of productive systems to the government environmental safeguards system, in terms of its applicability and effectiveness	RA / Ecolex	MAE	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		10%	On Schedule	

6.4 Peru – Madre de Dios Landscape

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P1.1	Technical assistance and capacity building provided to native communities on best management practice to optimize their forest uses	AIDER	AFIMAD, CANDELA, ACCA	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		33%	On Schedule	
P1.2	Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of key aspects of REDD+, and gender issues in REDD+ and forest management by executing the following steps: i) adapt existing curriculum on forests, climate change and REDD+ for Made de Dios context; ii) once adapted, deliver pilot trainings and identify local leaders; train local leaders to deliver curriculum in their communities.	RA	WWF, AFIMAD, AIDER-CPF, MSAR, FENAMAD	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		13%	On Schedule	
P1.3	Promote and facilitate the inclusion of agricultural producers (already involved in forest/agricultural best practices) in current REDD+ initiatives.	AIDER / RA						Canceled FY 12	Substituted by activity P3.2, where the activity is being considered through the partnership with other organizations like WWF in the develop of PDD for the communities of AFIMAD

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P2.1	Conduct an analysis to adapt or co-develop a MRV system that community producers can implement to monitor GHG emissions changes related to adoption of climate friendly farming practices. The methodology tested in the pilots will demonstrate to regional REDD+ stakeholders a participatory process	AIDER / RA		FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 1		27%	On Schedule	
P2.2	Facilitate and support the implementation of vigilance committees and monitoring in local communities with needs for improved local forest protection	AIDER	SPDA	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		25%	On Schedule	
P2.3	Review existing deforestation baselines for MDD, to better understand if primary threat in pilot zones is from degradation or deforestation, what the re-growth rate is versus the commercial extraction rate, and know clearly what benefit improved management would have in decreasing deforestation threat or enhancing carbon stocks	AIDER		FY 13 Q1	FY 14 Q 4		6%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P3.1	Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of REDD+, by executing activities among the following: i) drafting, publishing and disseminating case studies from pilot projects to both local governmental and non-governmental organizations; ii) adapting “stories” from case studies into culturally appropriate outreach materials/methods (ie. Radio shows, local theater, posters in local languages, etc.) and disseminate among indigenous groups and women’s groups; train local leaders to deliver awareness raising materials in their communities.	AIDER						Canceled FY 12	The aim of this activity of raising local community awareness is already included in other activities in the FY 13/14 work plan
P3.2	Facilitate the inclusion of management plans of producers as part of REDD+ strategies and environmental services (agricultural, livestock, forest concessionaires, licensees from ecotourism) and native communities, located within the Madre de Dios region.	AIDER	WWF.	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4				
P3.3	Strengthen the organizational structure of producer organizations and native communities for the election of their representatives, development of assemblies, accountability, and control and monitoring of forest.	AIDER	AFIMAD	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		18%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P3.4	Strengthen the capacities of public and private stakeholders to develop project initiatives for the conservation of forests under public financing (e.g. SNIP - Sistema Nacional de Inversion Publica) within the framework of the national climate change strategy in the Madre de Dios; resulting in the development of investment proposals.	AIDER	Local and regional governments, Peru Bosques					Canceled FY 12	Other organizations are already implementing this activity in the region
P3.5	Present the economic and climate mitigation benefits of best management practices systems (e.g. RAC, FSC) and propose inclusion of these systems under emerging PES/REDD+; 2 analyses/case studies developed and presented. The Rainforest Alliance will actively and consistently engage in the Mesa National REDD+, and in the MDD Mesa REDD, and present this case in those sessions using lessons learned from pilot projects as examples.	AIDER	Peru Bosques	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		20%	On Schedule	
P3.6	Strengthen local and regional government and civil society capacities to understand and support REDD+ activities, with particular emphasis on fostering understanding of new Peruvian forest law and relationship to REDD.	AIDER / RA	GRRNN Madre de Dios; Programa Regional Forestal; DGFFS	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		15%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P3.7	Technical analysis conducted to facilitate nesting of MDD technical MRV products within subnational and national framework; 1 analysis with recommendations/tools will be developed and presented in REDD+ roundtable meetings.	RA	MINAM, GRRNN;MESA REDD NACIONAL	FY 14 Q 1	FY 14 Q 2				
P3.8	Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction. Work will be conducted in close coordination with the REDD+ SES; local government agencies responsible for REDD+ implementation, will be the target audiences for these trainings.	RA	MINAM, GRRNN;MESA REDD NACIONAL	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 2		20%	On Schedule	